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industry, the causes and opportunities for conflict will continue. Hope must lie, therefore, largely in the prospect of removing or mitigating the evils of such disputes by effecting a change either in the organization of labor or in the attitude of trade unionists. These changes cannot be brought about suddenly, but must result from a gradual evolution, the progress of which can already be detected in various directions.

Dr. Whitney's investigation forms another timely addition to the list of intensive studies that come from the Johns Hopkins economic seminary. Though the study is limited to building trades, it is so thoroughly representative that it may be taken as a safe guide in the analysis of jurisdictional disputes in the much wider field of trade unionism. Though his conclusions may be somewhat discouraging, they are sound. Jurisdictional disputes, as well as many other evils that are now associated with the activities of these organizations, will in the end be eliminated, largely because of the importance of public opinion as an element of success in their operations. Yet one could hardly agree with any conclusion that might be inferred from the study that mediation and arbitration are not worth trying. They accomplish a degree of good directly that is worth while, and, further, they assist in keeping up agitation that is in the end educational. This latter is a point of no small importance.

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Child Labour in the United Kingdom. By FREDERIC KEELING.
(London: P. S. King and Son. 1914. Pp. xxxii, 326. 7s. 6d.)

The conference of the International Association for Labour Legislation held at Zürich, September, 1912, requested a series of national reports on child labor, to be presented to a special international commission. This volume contains the work of the sub-committee appointed by the British section to draw up the report on child labor in the United Kingdom. The members were Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., Miss Constance Smith, Miss Mary Phillips, Mr. Frederic Keeling, and Miss S. Sanger, secretary of the British section. The report was drafted by Mr. Keeling, but its scope and method were determined by the committee, and its details were revised in accordance with their criticism. The reports on special localities, which are a significant

part of the volume, were drawn up by the several committee members. By personal interview with local authorities and by the examination of documents it has been found possible to present considerable material previously unpublished or not easily accessible.

The report is far less comprehensive than its title. It practically excludes child labor which is subject to the Factory and Mines Acts and is "a study of the administration of the law, rather than of the facts which necessitate the adoption of regulation." Considering the familiarity of these facts, "it seemed to the committee that it would be more valuable to investigate the practical steps which can be taken to deal with child labour, rather than to elaborate further the inquiries into its character and effects." The Factory and Mines Acts represent such long experience and such unanimity of sentiment that their further amendment offers a simple problem of extension. Their administration devolves upon the Home Office and is uniform. Children outside these acts are protected by several enactments executed directly by local authorities. Besides the difficulties incident to local administration, such children, in the United Kingdom as elsewhere, are chiefly scattered workers, in irregular occupations, without settled workplaces, and their protection presents many problems inadequately solved. The report discusses five such groups: the "climbing boys" or chimney sweepers, children in agricultural gangs, in public entertainments, in street trading, and in a miscellaneous group of "general employment." Excepting the discussion on street trading, the report concerns "children," as generally defined by English labor legislation, under 14 years of age. Local authorities now have no control over the employment of young persons 14-17, excepting in a few selected occupations, and for the sake of simplicity the law's distinction has determined the field of the report.

Within these limits the treatment is very thorough. An introduction states and explains the committee's method and contains an "outline of the history and present position of child labour legislation in the United Kingdom." The development of this legislation is shown in some very useful tables. It is surprising, by the way, to learn that no official census exists of the children under 14 now employed. The committee's estimate is half a million, "possibly considerably over 600,000." Part I of the report reviews the development of child labor regulation outside factories

and mines; part II discusses its administration, estimates results and offers suggestions for reform; part III tabulates by-laws, made by 127 local authorities regulating general employment and by 151 regarding street trading. Part IV contains specimen by-laws, administrative statistics, and detailed reports from London and 18 other localities; part V contains the Employment of Children Act of 1903 and other statutes affecting child labor outside of factories and mines. Part VI is a bibliography of all known works dealing with the conditions and the regulation of child labor, outside of factories and mines, in the United Kingdom. Indexes of places, persons, and subjects are added.

The committee's recommendations are directed chiefly toward securing administration of child-labor laws by education authorities, toward a raising of the minimum age and shortening of the hours of children's employment, toward extended medical inspection of working children, and the prohibition of street trading by boys under 17 and girls under 18. Further extension of prohibitions is recommended for children under 14 in specified industries, as in barber shops, as billiard markers, in feather and rag sorting, etc. In its reflection of the course of legislation, of the peculiar dangers of street trading and public entertainment, of the futility of legislation without sufficient and efficient administrative machinery, the report repeats and reinforces the record of this problem in the United States. Its evidence—despite the persistence of exploited children in British industry—of a marked decrease in their members is a spur to hopeful and determined effort. The whole report is an admirable contribution.

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Arbeitslohn und Arbeitszeit in Europa und Amerika 1870-1909.

By R. KUCZYNSKI. (Berlin: Verlag von Julius Springer. 1913. Pp. iv, 817. 24 M.)

This weighty volume by the director of the statistical bureau of Schöneberg is a good example of German thoroughness and painstaking. The well-known international investigations of wages and hours of labor made by the United States Department of Labor formed the nucleus of the volume. The first of these investigations, published in 1898, covered the period from 1870 to 1898. Transcripts were taken from the pay-rolls of at least